



ADVERTISING FEATURE

## The power of digital PCR – finding a needle in a haystack

### Introduction

Digital PCR (dPCR) is a technique where the sample is partitioned into many individual reactions so that either zero, one or more target molecules are present in each reaction. This approach makes it surprisingly easy to detect a single positive against a strong background of negatives, a typical needle in a haystack problem. In such instances, the lower limit of detection excludes standard real-time quantitative PCR (qPCR) as a viable method.



QIAGEN Digital PCR

### Transforming the PCR Experience

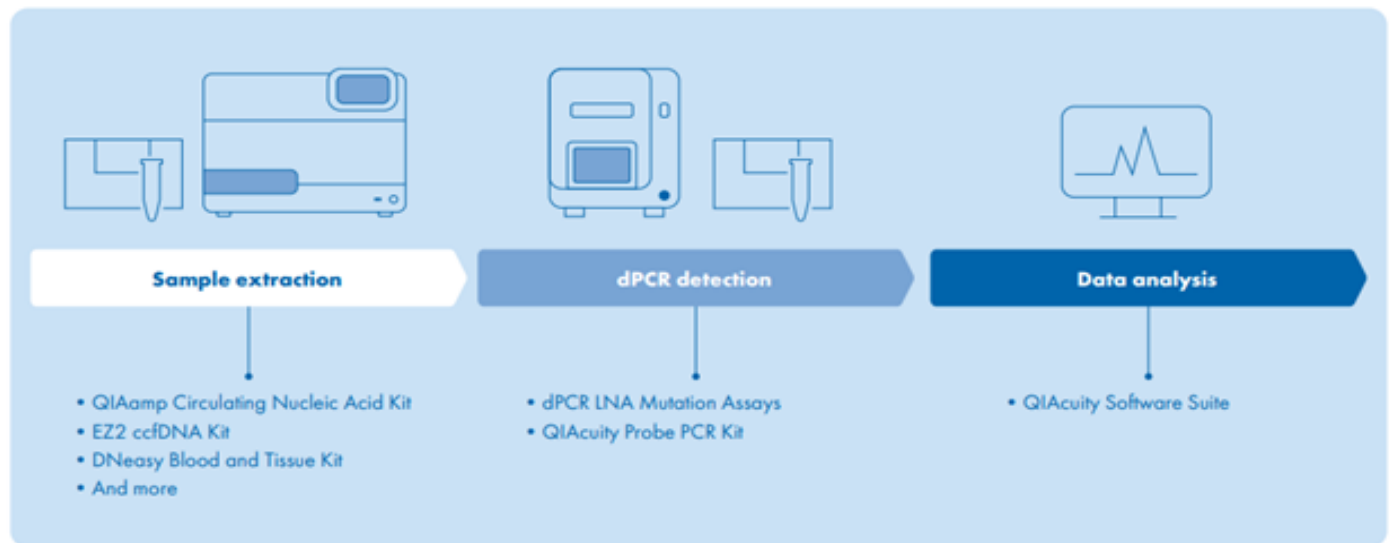
If your future is digital, why shouldn't your PCR be, too? Imagine keeping the familiarity and ease of qPCR but gaining the higher sensitivity and precision of digital PCR, without prolonging the time to scientific insight. The QIAcuity, QIAGEN's fully integrated nanoplate-based digital PCR system, has been designed with your research needs and the limitations of the currently available methods in mind. It's time to simplify the transition from qPCR and prepare your critical research applications for the changing landscape of digital PCR.

### Advantages Over Droplet Digital PCR Technology

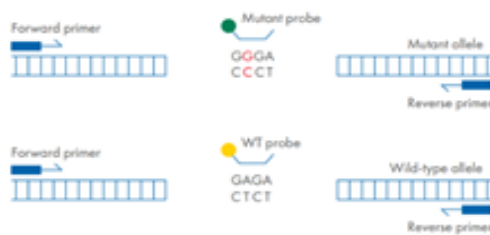
The nanoplate-based technology offers significant benefits over digital droplet PCR (ddPCR). These include:

- Fixed partitions prevent variation in size and coalescence
- Sealed nanoplates prevent well-to-well contamination
- Faster readout possible due to simultaneous reading of all partitions of a sample
- User-friendly, familiar plates are easy to pipet, just like for qPCR
- Plates are amenable to front-end automation

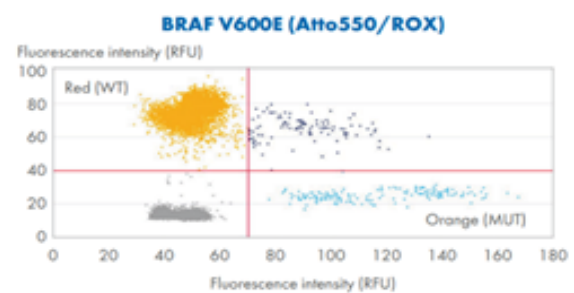
## Workflow



### Data



The assay contains a primer pair and two probes, a mutant probe and a wild-type (WT) probe, for detecting both mutant and wild-type alleles in the same reaction.

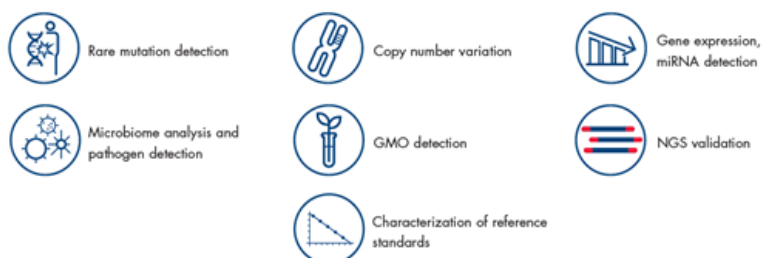


A four colors experiment for detecting both EGFR T790M and BRAF V600E in the same well.

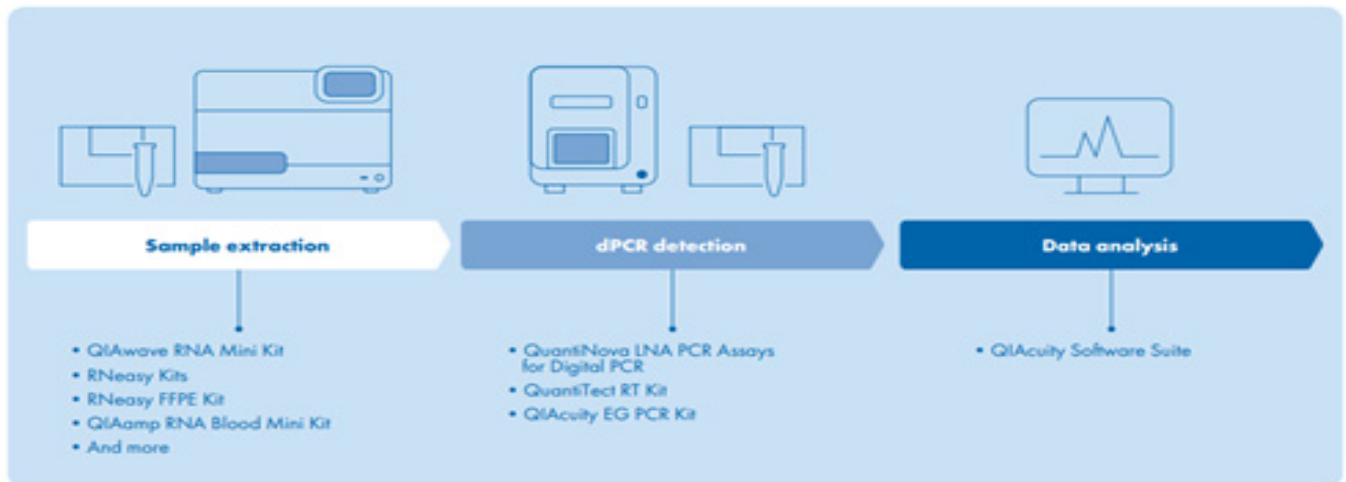
## Various Applications of Digital PCR

Digital PCR (dPCR) has become increasingly applicable to various research topics over the past decade. The method offers application-specific advantages, such as precision, robustness, speed, and multiplexing capabilities. In this booklet, discover why and how to adapt dPCR to your area of research. Benefit from experimental data and discover complete workflows for optimal dPCR performance in cell & gene therapy, mutation detection, gene expression analysis, microbial detection and many more.

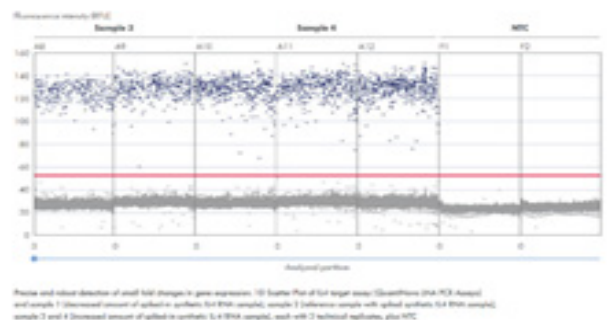
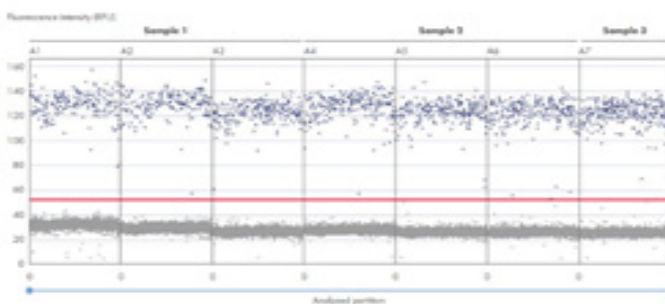
### Applications



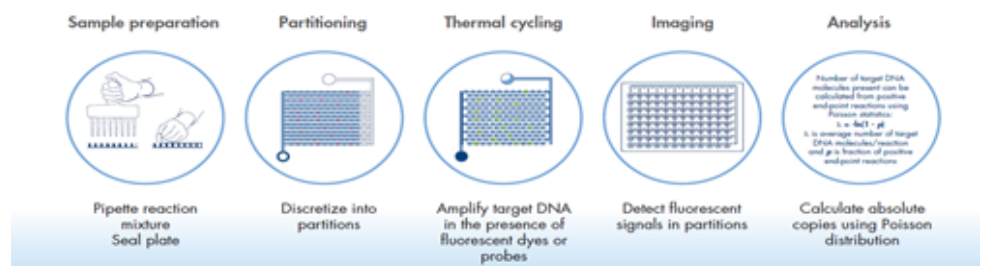
## Workflow



## Data



## How it works?



## Mutation detection in oncology

**Background:** Liquid biopsies provide a non-invasive way of retrieving genetic material from tumours and investigating biomarkers and tumour heterogeneity.

### Benefits

- High sensitivity in the detection and absolute quantification of rare events and sequence variants

- Detect the presence of a mutation at levels as low as 0.1% in a complex background of wildtype genomic DNA

## Gene Expression Quantification

**Background:** With dPCR, you can quantify gene expression and detect small-fold changes in RNA levels. The high precision of dPCR is beneficial to gene expression profiling, single gene expression studies, investigating gene-regulated pathways or developing diagnostic biomarkers.

### **Benefits**

- In-depth, accurate and robust detection of very small fold changes of mRNA and lncRNA using EvaGreen chemistry
- Superior sensitivity and specificity, thanks to LNA-enhanced primers
- More than 1.3 million pre-designed assays covering all human, mouse, rat mRNA and lncRNA transcripts.